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labor conditions in this country is made with similar conditions in the great European cotton manufacturing districts. The book impresses one as an impartial and careful study, based on wide research and personal investigation. Studies of this kind, making clear the conditions and progress of our great industries, are of especial value in throwing light on some of the great industrial problems that are confronting us at the present time.

A. G. WHITE.

University of Pennsylvania.

FAIRCHILD, HENRY P. *Immigration*. Pp. xi, Price, \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

The purpose of this book is to treat immigration not simply as an American public problem, but as a sociological phenomenon of world-wide significance. The author frankly acknowledges the difficulty of carrying out such a purpose completely, owing both to the enormous mass of data to be collected and digested and to the highly dynamic nature of the subject.

In fact, the subject matter of the book is almost entirely drawn from American sources. It seems to us, however, that without delving too deeply into European material, Professor Fairchild could have made profitable use of a prolific modern literature on migration in the countries where emigration is as much of a public problem as immigration is for us. Italy, for example, has a voluminous output of reports, books and articles which are most suggestive and interesting. We note that the author's bibliography is almost barren of such references. On the other hand the study of American sources is comprehensive and painstaking.

The historical survey of immigration to this country up to 1882 gives some interesting material not generally available. The description of modern conditions covers more familiar ground. In the discussion of the effect of immigration we should be better satisfied if Professor Fairchild would give briefly the facts upon which to base some of his conclusions rather than a string of opinions of "eminent authorities." This leads to the suspicion that the "imposing weight of authoritative opinion" which he adduces, is called upon to eke out gaps in the data.

As to practical policy the author advocates a radical restriction of immigration until such time as some form of international regulation can be adopted, based upon sound social principles, and taking all interests into consideration. His general conclusion is that immigration as at present conducted, while not an unmixed evil to any of the parties concerned, involves many serious disadvantages to this country, to the countries of origin and to the immigrant himself.

KATE HOLLADAY CLAGHORN.

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FULLER, SIR BAMFFYLDE. *The Empire of India*. Pp. x, 394. Price \$3.00. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1913.

This is the best of the volumes appearing on this interesting series describing the British colonies. In interest, of course, India to the average reader

overtops the other possessions because its population is one-fifth of the world, its civilization is ancient, its social, political and economic problems complex. The chapters of this book reveal long experience in Indian affairs, and the author shows that he possesses to a remarkable degree not only the ability to see the virtues but also the shortcomings of English rule. His interpretation of the native viewpoint is sympathetic without being propagandist. The most interesting chapters, however, are not those which deal with local politics and imperial relations but with the economic conditions of the country and the social and religious life of the people.

The introductory discussion portrays the physical regions of the sub-continent and its natural history. Next are discussed agriculture, the increase of population made possible by England's abolition of incessant petty war and the consequent aggravation of the famine danger. The extent to which the government has relieved the dependency on the natural rainfall by irrigation, railways and industrial developments is outlined. Next the peculiar complications of social life are given attention, especially the tendencies toward the disintegration of caste, religious and race distinctions. In the section on government an unusually interesting chapter deals with the native states and their relations to the central government. Special emphasis is placed upon what has been accomplished through the law courts and the technical activity of the government. The closing chapter on political conditions is an interesting estimate of what India would be without England. The author declares that those who wish the entire withdrawal of English control are a small minority. The great majority of those who are sufficiently educated to have a reasoned opinion believe that such a move would not mean a free India, for other countries would replace English domination in a form even less acceptable and that even if not interfered with from without, freedom from England would mean only a return of constant internecine strife.

Though a volume of this size cannot give more than a sketch of the most highly valued possession of the English crown, this is one of the best books which have recently discussed its problems. The author speaks from first hand knowledge and his sense of perspective is excellent. The book has a good map and striking illustrations.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

GIBBON, I. G. *Medical Benefit in Germany and Denmark.* Pp. xv, 396. Price, 6 shillings. London: P. S. King and Son, 1912.

Sickness insurance, although one of the earliest forms of workmen's insurance, is at the same time the most difficult to administer; for no other form of insurance is it so difficult to secure an adequate actuarial basis; no other form of insurance deals with so large a number of conditions, contingencies and circumstances, and no other branch of insurance is so liable to abuse. Feigning of sickness, malingering and valetudinarianism are grave obstacles to the successful administration of sickness insurance. The matter of the provision of sickness benefit in kind and of freedom in choosing a physician are other stumbling blocks to smooth an efficient administration.